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LINGUISTIC EXPRESSIVE MEANS OF THE CONCEPT "QUANTITY" IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract. *The article comparatively examines linguistic means of expressing the concept of quantity in English and Uzbek. It analyzes the lexical, grammatical, and syntactic features of quantitative expressions.*

Keywords: *quantity, quantification, numerals, plurality, quantifiers, degree, English, Uzbek.*

ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ КОНЦЕПТА «КОЛИЧЕСТВО» В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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Аннотация. *В статье сопоставительно анализируются языковые средства выражения концепта «количество» в английском и узбекском языках. Рассматриваются лексические, грамматические и синтаксические особенности количественных единиц.*

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Ключевые слова: *количество, квантификация, числительные, множественность, кванторы, степень, английский язык, узбекский язык.*

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA “MIQDOR” KONSEPTINING LISONIY IFODA VOSITALARI

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Annotatsiya. *Maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida miqdor konseptining ifodalanish vositalari qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Miqdorni ifodalovchi leksik, grammatik va sintaktik birliklarning xususiyatlari yoritiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *miqdor, kvantifikatsiya, son, ko‘plik, kvantor, daraja, ingliz tili, o‘zbek tili.*

INTRODUCTION

Quantity constitutes a primary category of human thought and linguistic expression. It demonstrates the human capacity to discern, quantify, assess, contrast, categorize, and appraise entities, occurrences, behaviors, and attributes. Individuals utilize quantitative expressions to forge connections between distinct entities, assess the magnitude of specific phenomena, and convey information related to numerical values, quantities, ratios, and levels.

In the field of linguistics, quantity is typically linked to the articulation of numerical relationships and quantifiable attributes. Nonetheless, its semantic range is significantly more extensive than the conventional grammatical classification of numerals. Quantitative significance can be expressed via numerals, quantifiers, determiners, pronouns, adverbs, adjectives, collective nouns, plural indicators, and syntactic structures. These linguistic tools convey not only precise figures but also vague quantities, estimations, distribution, collectivity, intensity, and frequency.

The comparative analysis of English and Uzbek is especially pertinent due to their classification in distinct language families and their divergent grammatical frameworks. English is a Germanic tongue that falls under the Indo-European linguistic family, while Uzbek is a Turkic language noted for its agglutinative structure and primarily head-final syntax.

In English, numerical significances are often expressed via determiners and quantifiers like many, much, few, little, several, all, each, every, and most. These units create connections among entities and groups, denote the magnitude of a set, and delineate the allocation of objects. In Uzbek, numerical significations are conveyed via digits and lexical elements like bir, ikki, ko‘p, oz, kam, bir necha, barcha, hamma, and har bir. Morphological structures and syntactic arrangements play a crucial role in conveying quantity.

The historical evolution of quantitative expressions in Turkic languages offers a supplementary viewpoint for this analysis. Mahmud al-Kashgari's Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk offers significant insights into the grammatical and lexical features of early Turkic languages, encompassing distinctions in number and nominal forms. These historical documents illustrate the enduring importance of quantity in the linguistic analysis of Turkic languages.

The significance of the current study is dictated by the need to investigate quantitative expressions beyond their conventional categorization based on parts of speech. While many investigations have examined numerals, quantifiers, plurality, and degree independently, their amalgamation into a cohesive comparative structure is crucial for a thorough comprehension of quantitative semantics.

The primary objective of this article is to discern and examine the linguistic methods by which the notion of quantity is conveyed in English and Uzbek. The research aims to identify the semantic, grammatical, and functional parallels and divergences between the two languages. Special emphasis is placed on the interplay between quantity and plurality, degree, approximation, collectivity, distribution, and contextual interpretation.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

The linguistic understanding of quantity has evolved through various theoretical frameworks, such as formal semantics, functional grammar, lexical semantics, morphology, and comparative linguistics. Modern methodologies typically regard quantification as a semantic occurrence that cannot be confined to mere numerals or a singular grammatical class.

Barwise and Cooper (1981) made a significant theoretical advancement in the study of quantity by formulating the theory of generalized quantifiers. Their study reveals that

natural language encompasses a diverse array of quantificational expressions whose interpretations cannot be sufficiently elucidated by conventional logical operators alone. Terms like all, some, many, most, and few delineate various connections between sets and their constituents.

Their examination establishes a basis for comprehending the role of quantifiers in the interpretation of noun phrases and sentences. This methodology is especially pertinent to the examination of English, in which determiners and quantifiers fulfilll significant grammatical and semantic roles [1, pp. 159–219].

The functional interpretation of quantitative significance is also important in the writings of Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). Their methodology analyzes language as a framework of meaning-generating tools and elucidates the connection between grammatical structure and communicative purposes. In the nominal group, quantitative significances are often conveyed via numerative components that denote the quantity, volume, or sequence of entities [2].

Huddleston and Pullum (2002) offer an exhaustive analysis of English grammatical frameworks, especially concerning the arrangement of noun phrases, determiners, numerals, and quantifiers. Their examination reveals that English quantitative expressions function within an intricate grammatical framework. Lexical items like each, every, all, some, no, many, few, and several vary in their syntactic placement and semantic meaning. Certain terms denote the entirety of a collection, whereas others pertain to an indeterminate segment, a singular entity, or a relatively minor amount. The grammatical analysis is consequently vital for recognizing the structural features of English quantitative expressions [3].

Kennedy and McNally (2005) have examined the semantic connection between quantity and degree. Their investigation centers on scale frameworks, degree alteration, and the meaning of gradable predicates. The writers illustrate that adjectives like tall, large, expensive, and heavy are understood in connection with specific scales. Degree modifiers like very, slightly, extremely, and too delineate the intensity of the characteristics conveyed by these adjectives. Their discoveries expand the conventional understanding of quantity by illustrating that quantitative significance can also relate to qualitative traits and levels of intensity [4, pp. 345–381].

In Uzbek linguistics, quantitative expressions have historically been examined in relation to numerals, adverbs, plurality, and grammatical significance. Rahmatullayev (2006) offers significant insights into the grammatical structure of contemporary Uzbek and the semantic features of its lexical classifications. The categorization of numerals and their functional attributes aids in delineating cardinal, ordinal, collective, distributive, and

fractional significances. These classifications illustrate the diversity of grammatical and lexical tools utilized by Uzbek to convey numerical connections [5].

The semantic and grammatical features of Uzbek adverbs are pertinent to the study of quantity. Alijonova (2023) analyzes the placement of adverbs within Uzbek morphology and explores their linguistic features. Her investigation is significant as adverbs can convey the quantity, intensity, and extent of an action or attribute. Terms like juda, ancha, biroz, sal, and nihoyatda illustrate the intimate connection between quantitative and qualitative interpretations [6, pp. 248–251].

Solt (2015) examines the semantic properties of English Q-adjectives, specifically many, much, few, and little. Her study reveals that these expressions exhibit intricate semantic characteristics and engage in various grammatical frameworks. Their significances are intricately linked to both magnitude and extent, suggesting that the distinctions between quantitative and qualitative semantics are not consistently delineated [7, pp. 221–273].

Ufimceva (1986) enhances the theoretical exploration of lexical semantics by highlighting the significance of paradigmatic and syntagmatic connections among linguistic elements. Her methodology illustrates that lexical meanings ought not to be understood in isolation from their linguistic context. This principle holds significant relevance for quantitative expressions, as the understanding of terms like many, few, much, little, ko‘p, and oz is contingent upon the nouns they describe, the syntactic structures they inhabit, and the communicative context.

The examination of these theoretical sources indicates that quantity ought to be perceived as an expansive semantic category encompassing various interrelated linguistic phenomena. The literature offers a theoretical framework for examining precise and vague quantities, the semantics of quantifiers, the correlation between quantity and degree, and the functional attributes of quantitative expressions.

The current research utilizes a qualitative descriptive-comparative approach. The primary objective is to discern the semantic and grammatical attributes of quantitative expressions in English and Uzbek, while also delineating the similarities and disparities in their linguistic manifestations.

The descriptive approach is employed to analyze the primary lexical and grammatical elements that convey quantity. It enables the characterization of numerals, quantifiers, determiners, pronouns, adverbs, plural markers, collective nouns, and syntactic structures in both languages.

The comparative approach is utilized to discern both universal and language-specific characteristics. It emphasizes the syntactic placement of quantitative units, their morphological composition, and their roles within phrases and sentences. The English phrase many students and its Uzbek counterpart ko‘p talabalar convey vague quantities via distinct grammatical frameworks.

The semantic approach is employed to differentiate the primary categories of quantitative significance, encompassing precision, vagueness, estimation, aggregation, distribution, intensity, and repetition. It elucidates the impact of contextual elements on the understanding of quantitative representations.

The functional approach analyzes the communicative objectives of quantitative elements. It ascertains if a specific expression enumerates entities, quantifies a value, signifies intensity, allocates participants, or embodies a collective.

The syntactic approach emphasizes the organization of quantitative expressions in both nominal and verbal structures. It analyzes English constructions like several books, all students, and a group of researchers in conjunction with Uzbek phrases such as bir necha kitob, barcha talabalar, and bir guruh tadqiqotchilar.

The functional-semantic field methodology serves as the overarching theoretical foundation of the study. In this structure, numbers and precise quantitative constructs constitute the core, whereas vague quantifiers, collective terms, approximation indicators, plural forms, degree modifiers, and frequency expressions reside in the adjacent and peripheral zones.

DISCUSSION

The comparative examination of English and Uzbek reveals that the notion of quantity is articulated through an intricate framework of linguistic elements. Despite the grammatical disparities between the two languages, they both fulfilll the essential communicative role of conveying numerical relationships, quantities, degrees, proportions, and distributions.

A crucial differentiation within the quantitative framework is the contrast between precise and ambiguous quantity. The precise amount is mainly conveyed using cardinal numbers. The English language utilizes one, two, three, ten, and one hundred, while the Uzbek language incorporates bir, ikki, uch, o‘n, and yuz. These units explicitly determine the quantity of entities and furnish fairly accurate quantitative data. For instance, five books and beshta kitob convey the identical numerical correlation.

Nonetheless, the morphological manifestation of these expressions varies. English cardinal numbers typically precede nouns without a mandatory numeral-related suffix. Uzbek often utilizes the suffix -ta in phrases like ikkita daftar and beshta talaba.

The concept of indefinite quantity represents another crucial domain of comparison. English employs terms like many, much, few, little, several, and a lot of to denote quantities without providing precise figures. Their Uzbek equivalents comprise ko‘p, oz, kam, bir necha, talay, and anchagina.

For instance, "few" typically underscores a relatively minor or inadequate amount, while "a few" denotes a small yet present quantity. Uzbek can convey analogous differences via lexical choices and contextual cues, employing terms like kam, oz, bir nechta, and bir necha.

A significant grammatical differentiation pertains to countable and uncountable nouns. English differentiates between "many" and "much" based on the grammatical attributes of the noun. Consequently, numerous books and a substantial amount of information are grammatically correct, whereas many books is not considered standard English. Uzbek lacks a mandatory differentiation in the application of ko‘p. The identical term can appear with both countable and uncountable nouns, as exemplified by ko‘p kitoblar and ko‘p suv. This structural distinction holds significant relevance in the instruction of the English language and in comparative grammar.

Distributive quantity represents another significant semantic classification. English conveys distributive relationships via terms like each, every, either, and phrases such as one by one and two at a time. Uzbek utilizes har bir, har qaysi, bittadan, and ikkitadan.

While their definitions are similar, their grammatical constructions differ. Each is typically used with a singular count noun, such as each student. The term "har bir" in Uzbek is also accompanied by a singular noun, as exemplified by "har bir talaba.

The aggregate amount signifies several entities as a cohesive unit. English nouns like group, crowd, team, pair, and bunch, along with Uzbek nouns such as guruh, to‘da, jamoa, juft, and majmua, serve this purpose.

The correlation between quantity and degree warrants specific focus. In typical discourse, individuals often articulate the degree of attributes rather than the quantity of items. English phrases like highly significant, exceedingly challenging, somewhat distinct, and considerably improved denote varying levels of attributes. Uzbek employs similar phrases such as juda muhim, nihoyatda qiyin, biroz farqli, and ancha yaxshi.

The term quantity can also possess evaluative and pragmatic connotations. Phrases like excessive workload and sufficient time convey both a quantity and the speaker's evaluation of that quantity. Uzbek phrases like haddan tashqari ko‘p ish and yetarli vaqt serve analogous purposes.

Estimation constitutes another significant element of the quantitative domain. The English language utilizes terms such as about, approximately, nearly, around, and almost,

whereas Uzbek incorporates taxminan, chamasi, qariyb, and deyarli. Expressions like approximately ten students and taxminan o‘n nafar talaba convey estimated amounts instead of exact numerical figures. Estimation is particularly advantageous when precise data is inaccessible or when the communicator deems an approximate figure adequate for conveying the message.

Multiplicity also enhances numerical significance. The English plural suffix -s and the Uzbek suffix -lar typically signify the presence of multiple entities. Nonetheless, these suffixes do not autonomously denote a precise quantity. Furthermore, Uzbek -lar can convey deference, generalization, or stylistic significance in specific situations.

The concepts of frequency and recurrence broaden the semantic range of quantity. English phrases like twice, three times, often, and repeatedly, along with Uzbek phrases such as ikki marta, uch marta, tez-tez, and qayta-qayta, signify the recurrence of actions.

The examination further underscores the significance of syntactic structures in articulating quantitative associations. English phrases like a number of students, most of the books, and a group of researchers align with Uzbek equivalents such as bir qancha talabalar, kitoblarning ko‘pi, and bir guruh tadqiqotchilar.

The analysis reveals that English and Uzbek share analogous semantic resources, yet diverge in the grammatical frameworks employed to express quantitative meanings. English heavily relies on determiners and quantifiers, while Uzbek utilizes numerals, lexical phrases, suffixes, adverbs, and syntactic structures.

RESULTS

The inquiry determines that quantity in English and Uzbek constitutes a multifaceted functional-semantic category conveyed through interrelated lexical, grammatical, morphological, and syntactic elements.

The examination verifies that numbers form the fundamental element of the quantitative framework in both languages. Cardinal numbers denote precise quantitative relationships, whereas ordinal numbers signify the rank of an item within a sequential arrangement. Three English students and three Uzbek students illustrate the shared semantic function of precise quantity.

The study recognizes indefinite quantity as an additional significant semantic element. English terms like many, much, few, little, several, and some, along with Uzbek terms such as ko‘p, oz, kam, bir necha, ayrim, and ba’zi, convey quantities without providing precise numerical details.

The research further underscores the significance of distributive expressions. The terms English each, every, and one by one, along with Uzbek har bir, har qaysi, and

bittadan, illustrate that quantitative significance can be linked to the individual allocation of entities within a collective.

Such expressions serve a crucial role in elucidating the connections between aggregate groups and their singular constituents.

Collective expressions represent another crucial element of the quantitative domain. The English terms group, team, pair, and crowd, along with the Uzbek words guruh, jamoa, juft, and to‘da, signify various entities as a collective unit. Their semantic role contrasts with that of numerals as they highlight collective arrangement instead of precise numerical figures.

The results additionally illustrate that quantity is intricately linked to degree and intensity. English degree modifiers like very, extremely, slightly, too, and enough, along with Uzbek terms such as juda, nihoyatda, biroz, haddan tashqari, and yetarli, signify the degree to which a characteristic or action is exhibited.

The concept of approximation has been recognized as a significant semantic element. English terms such as about, approximately, nearly, and around, as well as Uzbek words taxminan, chamasi, qariyb, and deyarli, convey estimations rather than precise amounts.

The comparative examination indicates that plural morphology aids in conveying quantity in both languages. The English plural suffix -s and the Uzbek suffix -lar typically signify non-singularity. Nevertheless, they fail to furnish exact numerical data. The Uzbek suffix -lar can also convey respectful or generalized connotations, illustrating the relationship between grammatical number and pragmatic understanding.

Frequency expressions denote an additional aspect of quantitative significance. English terms such as twice, three times, often, and repeatedly quantify the frequency of actions and events, while Uzbek expressions like ikki marta, uch marta, tez-tez, and qayta-qayta serve the same purpose.

Ultimately, the research concludes that quantitative significance can be manifested through comprehensive syntactic structures. Structures like the majority of students, several books, and a collective of researchers, along with their Uzbek counterparts, illustrate that numerical data can be allocated among various grammatical elements.

Collectively, the findings reveal a shared semantic basis for the articulation of quantity in both English and Uzbek. Both languages embody precision, vagueness, estimation, allocation, collectivity, intensity, multiplicity, and repetition.

The results endorse the understanding of quantity as a functional-semantic domain featuring a core and peripheral elements. Numerals and precise counting constructs hold a pivotal role, whereas quantifiers, collective nouns, plural forms, degree modifiers, approximation indicators, and frequency expressions broaden the scope into additional realms of linguistic significance.

CONCLUSION

The comparative analysis of English and Uzbek reveals that the notion of quantity serves as a fundamental and multifaceted functional-semantic category. Its representation cannot be confined to digits, as quantitative significations are communicated through an extensive array of lexical, grammatical, morphological, and syntactic elements.

The study demonstrates that numbers constitute the fundamental element of the quantitative framework in both languages. They offer the primary method for articulating precise numerical correlations and form the foundation for diverse quantitative frameworks.

The results indicate that English and Uzbek possess essential semantic characteristics in their representation of quantity. Both languages differentiate between precise and vague quantities, illustrate collective and distributive connections, and convey notions of approximation, intensity, and repetition.

English heavily depends on determiners and quantifiers in noun phrases. Its grammatical framework differentiates between countable and uncountable nouns in the application of significant quantitative terms like many and much. Uzbek, on the other hand, employs a significant amount of numerals, lexical quantifiers, agglutinative suffixes, adverbs, and syntactic structures. The lack of a corresponding mandatory differentiation between many and much in Uzbek illustrates a significant language-specific trait of quantitative expression.

A further significant inference pertains to the correlation between quantity and degree. Quantitative significance extends beyond merely enumerating items or assessing tangible quantities. It also delineates the magnitude of attributes, the degree of activities, and the assessment of circumstances.

The study additionally validates that contextual interpretation is crucial in ascertaining the significance of indefinite quantitative expressions. Their understanding is contingent upon the context of communication, the speaker's purpose, and the relevant group of reference.

The functional-semantic field methodology offers a robust theoretical structure for elucidating the internal arrangement of quantity across both languages. It enables the integration of central quantitative elements with peripheral expressions and elucidates their interplay within a cohesive semantic framework.

In summary, the comparative analysis of English and Uzbek quantitative expressions enhances comprehension of the interplay between language, thought, and communication. The theoretical and practical ramifications are pertinent to contrastive linguistics,

translation studies, lexicography, language instruction, and the formulation of exhaustive grammatical descriptions for both languages.

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